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Political Views of Cuban Communist Leader

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



- lo Juan Marinello Vidaurreta, leader of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) of Cuba, has recently expressed his political views in an interview with Francisco Catalan, Guatemalan journalist with the Liario de Centroamerica, official organ of the Guatemalan government. Catalan has sent a report of the interview to Jose Manuel Fortuny, Deputy and leader of the Partido Accion Revolucionario (PAR), with a request that it be published in the PAR organ, El Libertador, because the report contains "tremendously interesting things."
- 2. The interview apparently had two objectives: (a) To afford Catalan an opportunity to write an encomium of Marinello; and (b) to afford Marinello an opportunity to set forth the current Communist line via El Libertador for the edification and guidance of Guatemalan Communist leaders in labor and politics. This latter conclusion is suggested by the last sentence of Catalan's report which reads: "Here is his (Marinello's) word so that every progressive man of Guatemals may meditate upon it."
- 3. Fortuny will undoubtedly have the interview published in <u>El Libertador</u>, as Catalan requested. The new director of <u>El Libertador</u> is <u>Carlos Manuel</u>
  Pellecer, Communist suspect and ex-Cherge d'Affaires of Guetemala in Paris.
- 4. Marinello's political beliefs as stated to Catalan may be summarized as follows:
  - a. He does not believe that the Latin American people or their governments have a plan of "liberative action" and that very few governments on this continent really desire such a program, but that Guatemala is an exception. Washington controls most of the Latin American governments, Peru, Venezuela and Costa Rica having fallen under this mandate in the last year, while Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and almost all of Central America are continuing under it.
  - b. He thinks all American peoples should carry out their programs in the spirit of Lazaro Cardenas, who, at a Cuban Continental Congress for Peace and Democracy asked for a "program of the American people."

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- c. Marinello's program would include: Intensification of the economic relations of America with all continents; industrialization of raw materials; national and Latin American merchant marines; a truly national bank; Latin American roads and railroads; diversification of production; rational and useful commercial interchange; a firm nationalistic policy regarding investments of foreign capital; agrarian reform designed to prohibit slavery by foreign land owners and feudal exploitation by local land owners; a common policy of public and private credit which guarantees normal and increasing economic development; and a study and solution of monetary problems and other matters which must be equally considered.
- d. For the attainment of these objectives Marinello insists that "tyrannical" Latin American regimes must be replaced by "democratic realities." Congresses will have to study the operation of laws which constitute democratic regimes: the liberty to organize political parties and syndical organizations; the fixing of minimum social rights; social security; racial equality; protection of women and children; and attention to the basic problems of youth.

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Comment. Cetalan's note to Fortuny revealed that Manuel Pinto Usaga, Leputy and leader of the Comite Nacional de Unidad Sindical (CNUS) has recently been in Habana. With Catalan, Pinto Usaga called at the headquarters of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC) and the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), presumably to discuss the present conflict between the Guatemalan government and labor unions on the one hand and the United Fruit Company on the other. Pinto Usaga visited the United States prior to traveling to Cuba for the purpose of enlisting the support of the CIO. That he should call on the PSP (presumably on Marinello) is significant for it is another indication of the deference shown important Communist figures by labor leaders of Guatemala. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Pinto Usaga sought and received the advice of the Cuban Communist leader.

